REGISTERED No. 1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,459.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Back—Supra 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.	
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1960	400	20th	—Suez, &c.
PERIM	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th	—Southampton.
				April.	
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2776	450	3rd	—Suez, &c.
S.S. NUBIA	W. B. Hall	2096	450	5th	—London direct.
SIAM	M. W. Hazelwood	3060	800	10th	—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3033	500	17th	—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2983	450	24th	—Southampton.
				May.	
KAMBESI	A. Symons	2421	370	1st	—Suez, &c.
DUCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th	—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Managon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 21st March 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GWALIOR, J. C. Basoy, (3,725 Tons and 450 H. P.) Will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th March 1876.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. NUBIA, (2,096 Tons, 450 Horse Power,) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 3 P.M.

PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Fees.)

First Class	Rs. 680
Second Class	„ 370

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL per:—

	Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
UTOPIA	3731	676	.....	11th May.
MACEDONIA	3273	496	19th Feb.	25th Feb.	8th April.
TRINACRIA	2107	434	18th Mar.	28th Mar.	17th May.
Also—					
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2281	500	do	do	10th July.
ACEDONIA	2272	496	do	do	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	Liverpool.	Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of their arrival.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SUCCEED THE BRANKSOME HALL.

THE TRENTHAM HALL will be despatched to LIVERPOOL on or about the 1st of May. Definite notice as to the positive sailing date will be given at least a fortnight before the steamer sails.

The attention of intending passengers is particularly called to these fine steamers which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 10 knots and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 35 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

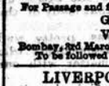
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. YEDDO, 1,806 Tons, early in April.



THE above Vessel will have despatch about the date named. She has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board:—

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1876.

To be followed by the XANTHO, about 15th April.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. "STRATHLEVEN," 2,300 Tons,

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

(*To leave end of April.*)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon amidships. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Berths can be taken on application to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay, or to the Agents at Calcutta, Messrs. Thomas Wilson, Sons & Co.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co,

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the Court Houses, on MONDAY, the [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander Hillocat, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 8th April Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 51 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

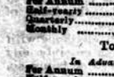
The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 31st March, and on MONDAY, the 3rd April, for Kurrachee, can carry forward cargo and passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,081 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. D Hutchison, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Mar.		
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	29
„ Ratnagherry	19	„ Colombo	30
„ Vingorla	20	„ Negapatam	31
„ Goa	21	„ Pondicherry	31
„ Mangalore	21	„ Madras	Apr. 1
„ Cannanore	22	„ Coconada	2
„ Tellicherry	23	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Calicut	23	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Beypore	23	„ Cogalpore	6
„ Cochin	24	„ False Point	7
„ Alleppey	24	Arrives CALCUTTA	8

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line as one or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle, to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Penang, Belawan-Deli, Padang and Moulmein Rangoon, to be forwarded by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company, pro rata.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, SUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMERAH.

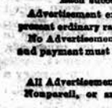
The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	March.		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves BUSSORE	12
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Mahommerah	13
„ Muscat	31	„ Passage anchorage	14
	Apr.	„ Bushire	15
„ Sunder Abbas	2	„ Linga	19
„ Lingah	3	„ Bahrein	20
„ Bushire	6	„ Jask	20
„ Fao	8	„ Guader	22
„ Mahommerah	9	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrives BUSSREH	9	Arrives BOMBAY	May 1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, are despatching the Fine Steamer, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 6 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 12 P.M.

The S. S. KOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th March 1876, at 4 P.M. for Cowrie, Porebunder, Mangrole, Verawul, Poorbunder, Mahowa, Gogo, Bhownuggur, Dholera, Jaffrabad, Pipawow, Mowah, Juggut, Dwarka, Okamundel, Beyt, Mandavie, Mundra, Tuna, Jacau, Kurrachee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

THIS DAY,

SATURDAY, 18TH MARCH, AT 5-30 P.M.

Under the Special Patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MADEMOISELLE OLGA DUBOIN,

(*Pianiste from the Leipsic Academy of Music*),

ASSISTED BY A WELL-KNOWN AMATEUR.

Tickets and Programmes can be procured at the door of the Town Hall and at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

First Seats	Rs. 4
Second Seats	„ 2

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 18TH MARCH,

GRAND REVIVAL OF THE

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME OF

BLUE BEARD;

OR

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

SHE IM	Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.
HABY QUIN	Mr. Henry Aveling.
COLUMBINE	Miss Ruth Gray.
HARLEQUINA	Miss Jessie Gray.
PANTALOON	Mr. Chas. H. Palmer.
CLOWN	Mr. M. Comperedi.
POLICEMAN, A 1	Masters Geo. Bryer.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 1.

Family Tickets admitting 3, at Soundy & Co.'s, Rs. 10.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

THE NEW FORT THEATRE,

APOLLO STREET,

ENTRANCE TO ENGLISH HOTEL.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 18TH MARCH.

ENGAGEMENT OF

THE STAR COMPANY.

LA SONNAMBULA

AND

BURLESQUE,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class.....Re. 1

Doors open at 8. Performance to commence 9 o'clock punctually.

THE JALLUM JORE

ONCE MORE,

FOR THE ACTORS' BENEFIT.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

BUDROODIN TYABJEE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

And several other well-wishers of the oldest Club.

TO DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB

will reproduce for the last time

THE JALLUM JORE,

An amusing and instructive local Farce.

A good band will be in attendance.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.

THE NEW MANAGEMENT OF THE

PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

Have the pleasure to announce to the public of Bombay that their second new piece of the season will be produced

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 18TH MARCH.

It is founded on the well-known romantic love-story of

CHHEL BATAO AND MOHINA RANI,

and is composed in the Hindustani language. The piece in addition to its entertaining qualities will be found to contain a moral and instructive lesson to the audience. Nearly forty beautiful songs on twenty-five different airs are embodied in this delightful piece.

The SCENERY and DRESSES are one and all entirely new and appropriate, and the piece will be found the best of the season. It will be followed by the opera of

INDUR SABHA.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND CIRCULAR FRONTED MINIATURE BROUGHAM, in good order. Apply at the Office of The London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited. (In Liquidation).

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE PROPERTY in the ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, close to the New Bank of Bombay.

Particulars may be obtained from the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited, (In Liquidation).

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ZEALOT are hereby informed that that vessel proceeds to Colombo on the 20th instant, and that all CLAIMS against her must be passed by the Captain and sent to our Office for PAYMENT on or before that date.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Agents for Captain Best.

Bombay, 16th March 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

IN consequence of the RESIGNATION of Mr. JOHN MACFARLANE, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of Ward No. 7 (WALKESHWUR and MAHALUXMEE) in the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give notice that under Section 2 of Act II. of 1873 and Section 9 of the Municipal Act 3 of 1879, the ELECTION by the Rate-payers of a MEMBER for the said Ward will be held at this Office on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April 1876.

A list of Electors of the Ward and of the persons qualified to be elected now ready may be seen at this Office, the Arthur Crawford Markets, and Police Chowkeys at Walkeshwur and Mahaluxmee.

Voting papers can be obtained on application at the Office of the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

W. G. PEDDER,

Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 17th March 1876.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

REVISED QUOTATIONS IN BOND FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S SHIPPING,

Who stand third on the list of Brandy Exporters.

One Star	Rs. 15 0	per dozen
One Star, in Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 16 0	„
One Star Crystal Barrels 2 gallon = 1 dozen	„ 20 0	„
One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„ 16 8	per case
One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each	„ 18 8	„
Two Stars	„ 18 8	per dozen
Three Stars	„ 21 8	„
Four Stars, Extra Superior	„ 32 8	„

AND TOWN DUES TO BE ADDED RS. 8-8 PER CASE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

Sole Agents in India.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAI DHUNCORE, Widow of the late Premjee Juswat, of Bombay, a inhabitant, has contracted to Mortgage unto SHADURDASS BHUGWANDASS. All that Messuage, Tenement Dwelling House, outhouses and premises standing on Parsee Ground situate, lying and being in Luxumee Narayen Street, in the Sub-district of Bhoolleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the East side of a passage leading to the Parsee Church Street, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East side thereof by the compound wall of the Portuguese Church, on or towards the West side thereof by the Cart of Shah Hurgovandass Annudjee, on or towards the North side thereof by the boundary wall of Coomartookda, and on or towards the South side thereof by the boundary wall belonging to the said property and beyond it the property of Shah Annudjee Jamsetjee and which said house is entered in the books of the Collector of Bombay as No. 6, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of Hoos. All persons having any claim upon the said premises by way of any prior mortgage, or by gift, sale, or otherwise are required to make the same known to the Mortgagee, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the Mortgage will be completed.—Dated this 17th March 1876.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

FOR SALE,

THE WORKS AT MHOW,

IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

The Proprietor is relinquishing the business which he has carried on for many years. The concern is a profitable one, and as long as the Cantonment of Mhow is open, there is every probability of its increasing considerably.

For particulars Address:—

THE MANAGER,

MHOW WORKS,

MHOW

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, for six months, from May to October, a large, well-furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DESOUZA'S receipes are plain:
Good wholesome food and drink,
The CLARENDON at Matheran
Supplies "the missing link."

TO GENTLEMEN GOING HOME.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, 28, wishes to accompany as VALET or servant. Terms—Passage and small remuneration. Good References. Mr. JAMES, Post Office, Byculla, Bombay.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED, until about the MIDDLE or END of MAY. Address "86," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a first-rate BILLIARD TABLE by Burroughes & Watts, in capital order complete. Price Rs. 600. Apply at Bennett's Office.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

	Cash per doz.		Cash per doz.	
SODA WATER	0	12	AERATED WATER	0	12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1	0	POTASH WATER	„ 0	12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1	0	LITHIA WATER	„ e 1	8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1	0	VICHY WATER	„ 1	4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. a.	From 15 lbs and upwards. Rs. a.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1 12	1 10	Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Organge Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb. upwards.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION. Bonussing with the Business done. Rates from 19 to 103 per cent LOWER than those of any other Company. Subscriptions for Pensions according to New Plan, 37 per cent. LOWER than the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta. NEW BUSINESS increasing at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Manager and Actuary.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

S. & Co. call special attention to their late arrivals of the NEWEST DESIGNS in HARNESS MOUNTINGS, suitable for 4-in-hand CARRIAGE, DOG CART, TANDEM and CURRICLE HARNESS. In their Ware Room will be found EVERY REQUISITE for the COACH HOUSE and STABLE.

THE

BEST SEEDS

Are Grown and Supplied by

SUTTON & SONS.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, FARM SEEDS, GRASS SEEDS } Best Quality Only.

Delivered Free to any Port in England.

PRICED LISTS POST FREE

To any Part of the World.

NO AGENTS.

SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET.

A remittance must accompany every Order, prompt dispatch guaranteed.

Packets specially selected for every Climate.

VEGETABLE SEEDS 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s., each.

FLOWER SEEDS 10s. 6d., 21s., 42s., 63s., 105s. each.

FARM AND GRASS SEEDS 84s., 10½s., 200s., 400s. and upwards.

Each Assortment contains best and most suitable kinds.

SUTTON & SONS, The Queen's Seedsmen,

Reading near London, England.

N.B.—Messrs. Sutton's Catalogues may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NOTICES.

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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo. pp. 734, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHSICIYAN

By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by

WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,

Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.

Table of Contents:—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists,

48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

SALE BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LAND, HOUSES, and BUILDINGS AT BANDORA.

By order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Manockjee Sorabjee Ashburner, Esq., the Mortgagor.

Messieurs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY have received instructions to put up for sale by public auction on TUESDAY, the 21st March 1876, at 3 o'clock at their auction rooms in Apollo Street, Bombay, the following highly valuable properties:—

Lot 1.

A first-class large upper-storied bungalow on the Bandora high road, known as the Parsee Boarding School, and let to the Committee of the school at the low rental of Rs 15 a month.

This Bungalow from its size and situation is admirably adapted for a gentleman's mansion or a first class hotel or boarding-house as well as for a school, while the rent now paid is so low that it might be occupied to advantage by a tenant of small means and is therefore never likely to remain unlet.

A smaller upper-storied bungalow, situate in the same compound, now in the occupation of the Mortgagor, of the estimated rental of Rs 40 a month.

The compound in which these bungalows stand contains about 2,672 square yards, there is a well and the usual outbuildings in the compound and it is surrounded by a chunam wall.

This property is insured against fire.

Lot 2.

A large pucka-built bungalow or chawl with the stable and building at Kantavari on the seashore near the Church at Bandor. These buildings stand upon a piece of Land containing a pucka made well and two pucka chunam pits for soaking hides and were recently in the occupation of Messieurs G. Sirg and Company, at a monthly rental of Rs 40; another tenant is now applying for it. A piece of land adjoining, partly consisting of Kachca chunam stones used for building.

The whole of the land included in this Lot consists of about 15,844 square yards and is surrounded by a chunam wall and fences.

Lot 3.

About 37 acres and 2 guntas or 250,000 square yards nearly of Land at Bandora Dunda between the bungalow known as Messrs. Bates' bungalow and the village of Chui. This land contains a large unfinished tank and well and a pucka made well. There are a number of mango and other trees upon it and it has been largely planted with young mango trees. It is in the occupation of the mortgagor. The grass and a few mango trees now bearing are intended to go to the mortgagor as rent for but in two or three years time when the young mango trees bear, the income will be increased ten-fold.

Lot 4.

About 16 acres or 77,440 square yards of Land at Santa Cruze, near Bandora, with a small bungalow and sheds and premises used for tanning and other erections thereon. There is one pucka built tank and two pucka built wells on the property. Part of the ground is cultivated for vegetable; another part consists of rice fields. There are a number of brab and other trees on the ground. It is let to tenants of the mortgagor at low rentals of about Rs. 500 a year.

All the abovementioned properties are improving and offer sound and highly remunerative investments.

To a tanner with small capital who would live on the premises, Lot 2 presents great advantages. There is a charming site for a bungalow on Lot 3, and many of the building materials required as chunam and chunam stones could be obtained from the other lots. The produce of this land is considerable, and when the young mango trees bear will be very great, while Lot 4 also possessing residential accommodation, would afford an income to any one who could personally look after it.

If desired one half of the purchase money of each lot may remain on mortgage at 9 per cent.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. CHALK AND TURNER, Solicitors for the Mortgagee and of the auctioneers.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN

A fine new cottage, strongly built, in open and airy place situate at Mody Bay, at present let for Rs. 40 per month, suitable for a small family.

For further particulars apply to the under signed.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1876.

AUCTION SALE OF

A COTTON MILL

KNOWN AS THE

MANOCKBHOY MOOSANI MILL

AT PAREL, ON THE PAREL ROAD.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th day of March 1876, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction at the premises, at 3 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee, the Albert Mills Company, Limited, if not previously disposed of by private sale.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground or land, with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Bombay at Parell, within the Sub-district of Mandvee, admeasuring 30,800 square yards or thereabouts, assessed or lately assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 37 and 41, and registered or lately registered by the Collector of Bombay under No 8, and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the public road called Parell Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, towards the west by the property of the late Wittaker and now the property of Esoo Dawdhur, towards the north partly by the property of Bomojee Jeejeebhoy and partly by the property of the Albert Mills, and on or towards the south by the property of Isahimtoola Noor Mahomed and Hoosein Noor Mahomed.

The land is held by the Vendors and Mortgagees at a monthly rent of Rs. 178, under a Lease dated 21st November 1874, for the term of 99 years therein mentioned, ten-wable in perpetuity, except the last day thereof, certified registered copy of which will be produced at the time of sale, and may be inspected any day previous to the day of sale at the Office of the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Hoare, Cleveland and Lee-Warner, 3

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 17TH MARCH 1876.

The quieter accounts of the Liverpool Cotton Market given by private telegrams of Wednesday's date, were confirmed by Reuter's messages of yesterday, reporting the tone dull, Surats unchanged, sales only 10,000 bales. Spot prices as quoted by Reuter show an advance of 3/16d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned and Mid. Orleans and ¼d. per lb. in G. F. Hingunghaut, but it is evident that either these enhanced figures are wrong or the previous quotations have not been correct. "To arrive" Reuter gives no quotations of any kind, but from private sources we learn that there were sellers at 1/16d to ¼d per lb. decline. This morning's telegram reports the market as opening quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000, actual imports 16.000 bales.

From New York, yesterday, ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 12⅞ cents; May shipment at 13 7/16 cents, a decline of ¼ cent per lb. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Thursday's Receipts.....	6 000	8 000	12 000
Six days' "	54 000	49 000	58 000
Total receipts since 1st Sep.	3,631,000	3,086,000	3,288,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was quiet but steady. The London General Produce markets were unchanged.

Reuter's weekly quotation for Metals show an advance of £1 per ton in Copper Braziers and ¼d. per lb. in yellow Metal both Sheathing and Braziers. Spelter unchanged.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has taken an upward turn, Fours being now quoted at 84½; Fours-and-a-half at 85; Fives-and-a half at 85¾.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows no material alteration but as there is favorable easier money. The Reserve of Notes has increased by £625,000 and Bullion by £375,000, Discounts at the same time being greater by £875,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has increased from 41⅛ to 42 per cent. Discount on 6 months' sight bills is still 3½ per cent.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅜; French Rentes at 104½. Bar Silver is not quoted.

The shipments of Silver by this week's Southampton steamer for Bombay are given by Reuter at £106 000. The amount is much less than was generally looked for, and taken in conjunction with yesterday's advices might have been expected to impart a firmer tendency to STERLING EXCHANGE to-day. For some reason however, not as yet apparent on the face of things, the course of the market has been exactly the reverse. The Banks in the morning opened business at a reduction of 1-16d. from yesterday's closing figures and the weakness increased during the day until at the close we quote a decline of 3-16d. per rupee all round. We call:—

Bank Bills, on demand.	...	1s. 8 13.16d. per Rupee
Ditto, 6 months' sight	...	1s. 9 3-16d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	...	1s 9 8-16d. "
Documents, 3 months' sight	...	1s. 9 ¼d "

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business being done but the quotations are for demand 99 15-16; 60 days' sight 98.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has received rather more attention than for some time back inasmuch as some few buyers have come out and actual business has been done in Fours at Rs. 99 and Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 101. Fours-and-a half we quote at Rs. 99½.

The SHARE MARKET has been a shade firmer with rather more inquiry. Bank of Bombays have improved ½ per cent. and Mofussil Co.'s are Rs. 5 higher. Spinning and Weaving Co.'s are somewhat irregular. Alliance Spinning are Rs. 25, Bombay United Rs. 10 and Dharumsee's Rs. 5 lower, while Great Easterns and Orientals are each Rs. 5. per share higher. Other things are unchanged.

COTTON at Colaba this morning showed great dulness and a decline of Rs. 2 per candy was established all round, but later in the day the decline in Exchange and an easier tendency in Freights, coupled with smaller receipts at the American ports, gave buyers more confidence, and a considerable business has been done through up-country agents at a recovery of the previous fall, at which the market closes firm. The receipts yesterday were 5,630 bales making 36,382 bales for the week as against 59,733 last year and 55,768 bales in 1874.

FREIGHTS by steamer have shown a decidedly quieter feeling to-day and although consignees still ask £2 2 6 rates for a fair extent have been done at £2 13 per ton. By sail rates are firm at £1-5 for Wooden and £2-2 6 for Iron ships ready and £2-5 for the latter April shipment.

PIECE GOODS continue to be moderately dealt in at about yesterday's prices, but the demand is not active and to all appearance a further decline will be necessary to induce anything like an active business.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 11th March, 1876:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	84,40,228	13	8
Other Deposits	68,54,344	6	3
Cash Credits	3,32,780	3	9
Post Bills	61,900	11	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs.	2,18,17,652	9	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	87,67,093	6	0
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	7,13,227	10	0
Govt. Securities	35,49,714	12	0
Loans	14,62,982	6	7
Account of Credits	14,69 116	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	34,84,470	3	8
Dead Stock	2,92,048	11	2
Bills of Exchange	10,57,484	13	2
Due by other Banks	5,21,588	0	0
Rs.	2,18,17,652	9	2

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 11th March. 1876.

Open 1978¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,25,006	0	0
Merchandise	4,21,185	0	0
Telegraph	956	0	0
Marths Trains	332	0	0
Total Rs.....	5,47,422	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,978¾ miles..... Total Rs.....	6,57 776	14	2
Decrease Rs.....	60,354	6	2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. S. DALHOUSIE, 320 tons, Captain Delves, sailed on the 16th instant for Muscat.

THE S. S. CLIVE, 399 tons, Captain W. H. Burt, sailed yesterday, for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE COURIER DE BOMBAY, 490 tons, Captain Chaussade, sailed on the 16th instant for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and ninety deck passengers.

THE BARQUE MOUNT STUART ELPHINSTONE, 611 tons' Captain John Inglis, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant, from Calcutta (January 25th), brought Mrs. Inglis and two deck passengers, and the following cargo:—1,387 packages gunnies, 3,615 bags rice, 234 bundles twine, 120 boxes tea, 1 case flower oil, 10 bags arrowroot, and 27 bundles line. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COCONADA, 549 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bunder Abbas.—Mr. Ardaseer Mareban. For Kurrachee—Captain Burton. For Bagdad—Nusmon Nelsee Begum. Mr. and Mrs. Gessoo Daraschaw, and Hawah Syedath Dowla Bahadoor and four friends. For different ports.—One hundred and five deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Goa, Mar 15.
	H M S Dalhousie ...	Powell	Aden, Mar 6.

DEPARTURES.

Mar	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Courier de Bombay	Chaussade ...	Kurrachee.
	H M S Arab	Delves	Muscat.
17	Havelock	Jones	Diamond Island.
	Cocanada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Clive (s).....	Burt	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Akola, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Pehlwan, Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Madras, to Mangalore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive s—27 casks iron rivets and 42 casks hardware, Hydrerally Cassumjee.
Bengal s—2 hogsheads portwine, Dossabhoy Pestonjee.
Utopia s—13 boxes clay pipes, Goolamally Sarrafally.
Trafalgar s—380 bars iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.
Scalot s—100 cases copper sheet, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 2 cases cutlery, Sawyer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rimildo s—10 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Good Hope s—35 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Swallow, s—70 cases claret 16 cases champagne and 20 cases sherry Cutler Palmer and Co.
Sir King s—12 hogsheads claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Bengal s—61 boxes bar soap, Abdool Hoosein Goolam Hoosein.
Atalanta s—3 pack-gas glassware, Moosa Ayeb
City of Baltimore s—13 cases plate glass and 6 cases silver glass Rustomjee Nowrojee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castoreb—42 casks apples, A C Gumpert.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Swan, 150 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Precursor s—13 cases cognac, T. Riddle and Co.
Amsterdam s—25 casks bunder, Dossabhoy Pestonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Saxon Colaney—400 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.
Cape Verde—1,400 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
British Ambassador—400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 60 bales cotton, Vithu'dass Gorjee; 500 bales cotton, Nurseo Keeowjee and Co.
Prince Oscar, 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.
Turkish Empire—800 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.
Victoria Cross—222 cwts coir yarn, Conjee Lilladhur.
Olive s—350 cwts myrabolams, Runchordass Toolseedas; 16 cwts wh at, W and A Graham and Co; 135 bales hemp, Nathoo Noondergi; 3 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co.
Prafaljee s—400 bales cotton.
Yeddo s—34 bales wool, Shamjee Naranjee and Co; 2 bales wool, Samrutmul Cavaldass; 29 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy; 52 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 51 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Modowjee; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 111 bales cotton, Vurujlal Luckmonbhoy; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 46 bales wool, Motee Jaitha.

FOR LONDON.

Rialto—156 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Joota.
Dahlia s—40 cwts mother of pearl shells, Hurry Khimjee; 5 cases shawls, Rogunath Keeowjee 9 bales hides, Mahomed Allana; 9 bales hides and 27½ cwts dea horns, Dewoobhoy Bassum; 68 cwts mother of pearl shells, Abdoola Moosa; 70 cwts coir yarn, Thakersey Khetay
Pekin s—1,000 cwts myrabolams Jetha Purseotum; 9½ cwts cardamoms, Moolchund Mooljee

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Andes—2,100 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Godahill—400 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy; Chandabhoy; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mininru—500 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Rialto—200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.
Octavia—100 cwts linseed, George Lockhart and Co.
Madeli e s—00 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Glenheaven—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Opah s—2504 cwts teel seed, and 108 cwts linseed Finlay Scott and Co.
Madras s—3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
J B Walker s—2,400 cwts linseed, 3,914 cwts wheat, 7,500 cwts groundnuts, and 6,772½ cwts tealseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Kingston s—1,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castore s—550 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tranvancore s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Castore s—100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkar Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—50 bales cotton Nunchund Nawrungroy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—14 bales twist, Cursetjee Bumanjee and Co; 33 bales twist Ebram Noordin and Co; 49 bales twist, Chrishnoy Bhoomjee; 56 bales cotton and 40 bales twist Jairajbhoy Premjeebhoy; 10 bales cotton waste, Sorabjee Framjee; 18 bales cotton Finlay Scott and Co; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 29 chests opium, N J Abram; 14 cwts sandlewood, Manuckjee Nusserwanjee Sethna; 77 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, Tarachund Sotaram; 15 chests opium, Ramdas Kunjee; 8 chests opium, S and D R Futtakaya; 25 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy chests opium, Nopechund Goneedass

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—13 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 9 chests opium, Tespall Nursingdass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 16th March.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·896
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·0
Dew Point	68·8
Relative humidity of Air	·709
Nature of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	83·8
Minimum do. do.	74·6
General Direction of wind	WSW, WNW, ESE, WNW, W. WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	188

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 16.

Dunne, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, from Hydrabad, Sind.

MARCH 17.

Newport, Captain, Bombay Sappers and Miners, on duty, from Aden.
Scott, Captain, Bombay 2nd Queens, on duty, from Sattara.
Hume Lieut, Madras 45th Regt, to appear before a Med. Board, from Bangalore.
Cathcart, Captain Bombay 19th Regt, on leave, from Dharwar.
Barnfield Lieut, Bengal 13th Hussars, to appear before a Med. Board from Lucknow.
Welchman, Captain, Bengal 7th Cavalry, to appear before a Med. Board, from Morar Gwalior.
Wilson, Captain, Bengal 6th Bl Regt, to appear before a Med Board, from Roorkee.
Jenkins, Major, Bengal Corps of Guides, on furlough, from Murdan
Spilling, Lieut Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 17.

Hardy, Major, Bengal 9th Lancers, on duty, to Deolalee.
Hammond, Vet Surg, Bengal R A, from leave, to Lucknow.
Rammell, Col, Madras 20th Rest N I, from leave, to Secundrabad.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 14.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr J Hunter-Blair, Collr of Sea Customs and of the Mad Dist, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for seven months, and Mr C Stuart Hill with the usual subsidiary leave under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code.

M Ramaswami Mudali Dep Collr, in charge of the Treasury, Trichinopoly, three months' sick leave on medical certificate, from the 7th inst, under Sec 3, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr C J Crosthwaite, Actg Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Bellary privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, from the 1st instant under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code. This cancels the Notification in the Gazette of the 29th ultimo.

His Grace the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Robertson John Melville to act as Collr of Sea Customs and of the Mad Dist during the absence of Mr J Hunter-Blair on leave or until further orders.

Mr H Sommerset, 1st Asst Supt. Revenue Survey, to act as Depy Supt during the absence on privilege leave of Lt Col J G Cloete Depy Supt, Revenue Survey, or until further orders.

Mr T Pechaval, Madras Dep Collr, Genl Duties, Salem, to act as Treasury Deputy Collr in that Dist during the employment of Mr J W Johnston on other duty or until further orders.

Mahomed Assem Ghatalla Sahib, Actg Tahsildar of Wallajah, North Arcot, to act as Depy Collr and Magr, Genl Duties, in Salem during the employment of Mr T Pritchard on other duty or until further orders.

T Krishna Rao, 3rd-class Depy Collr on Genl Duties, Trichinopoly to officiate as Depy Collr in charge of the Treasury in that Dist during the absence of N Ramaswami Mudali on leave or until further orders.

V Doraswami Aiyar, Tahsildar of Conjeveram, in Chingleput, to officiate as Depy Collr and Magr, 4th class, and to be on Genl Duties, Trichinopoly, during the employment of T Krishna Rao on other duty or until furth r orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G T Egan, Asst Supt of Police, Parvatipore, Vizagapatam Dist the usual subsidiary leave under Sec 10, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of appearing before a Medl Board.

Capt W D B Ketchen Actg Supt of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, to be Supt of the Central Jail, Salem, vice M J Bloomfield, whose services are resumed by the Military Dept, to join on being relieved by Mr Grimes.

Mr J W Johnston, Depy Collr, in charge of the Treasury, Salem, to act as Supt of the Central Jail Salem, during Capt Ketchen's employment on other duty or until further orders.

Mr Edward Hadfield to act as Asst Supt of Police, Coimbatore, during the employment of Mr J E E A Boyd on other duty or until further orders.

The services of Maj A F P Bloomfield, Supt of the Central Jail, Salem, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

With reference to the Notification in his Dept, dated 16th Feb 1875, published in the "For St George Gazette" of that date, His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Wutkalee Dasaphah to be an Hony Mag for the Town of Erode, in the Dist of Coimbatore, vice Vyapoory Pillai, deceased.

Mr E Newman, Asst Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, assumed charge of the Court from the Subordinate Judge on the 8th inst. The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Mr Newman in the Gazette of the 4th Jan 1876 is cancelled.

Under Section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872,) Panchu Nayhayan, Actg Depy Tahsildar of Anjengo, in the Cochin Taluq, in the Dist of Malabar, is appointed to be a Mag of the 3rd class, and to exercise the powers conferred on Mags of that class by Notification of 1st Jan 1876.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr R W Barlow, Mad Civil Service, having reported his return from the end of his furlough and arrival at Bombay on the 9th inst, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him is cancelled, and he is granted the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr Malcolm John Meir lie to act as Protector of Emigrants, Madras, during the absence of Mr J Hunter-Blair on leave or until further orders.

Henry Surg Robert Harvey, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Asst to the Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, to act as Chemical Examiner as a temporary measure, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Surg Macrae obtained leave to Europe.

Under the provisions of Sect 32 of Act VII of 1871, His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C J T Whitlock and Mr J E E A Boyd, Actg Supts of Police in the Bellary and Tinnevelly Dist. respectively, to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in those Dists.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Rev the Bishop of Madras has granted the Rev H Pigot James, B A, Chaplain of St Mark's, Bangalore, privilege leave for three months, under Sec 12, Supplement E to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th inst.

The Rt Rev the Bishop of Madras has cancelled the privilege leave granted by him to the Rev D W Kidd, Chaplain of Vizianagram, and notified in the "Fort St George Gazette" of the 22nd Feb 1876.

The Rev D W Kidd, Chaplain of Vizianagram, to act as Chaplain of St Mark's, Bangalore, during the absence on the Rev H P James on privilege leave or until further orders.

C I C Scott Elliot, Mad S C, to be a Lay Trustee of St Mary's Church, Fort St George, vice Col Baldock.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj H M Vibart, R E, Dist Engr, Bangalore, three months' privilege leave under Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 19th April or such later date as it may be availed of.

Capt R R E Brockman, R E, Ex Engr of the 3rd grade, to be Ex Engr of the 2nd grade, vice Maj J W Hindle proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Capt and Depy Commissary H Bailey, Ex Engr of the 4th grade to be Ex Engr of 3rd grade, vice Capt Brockman promoted.

Mr J Grimes, Asst Engr of the 2nd grade, to be Asst Engr of the 1st grade, vice Mr J M Hawksworth proceeded to Europe on sick certificate.

With effect from 1st March '876.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Maj Ross Thompson, R E, Ex Engr 2nd grade, Presidency Dist, to the Bangalore Dist, to assume charge during the absence of Capt Vibart on privilege leave

Capt R R E Brockman, R E Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Godavery Dist, to the Presidency Dist, to act as Dist Engr during the absence of Maj Ross Thompson.

Lt D McNeil Campbell, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Kistna Dist, to succeed Capt Brockman permanently in the charge of the Eastern Delta Range and Dowlaishweram Workshops, Godavery Dist.

To join at the public expense.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Mr George Duncan, M A, Head Master of the Practising School to act as Principal of the Govt Normal School, Madras, during the absence of Mr Bickle on leave or until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt G H Phipps, Master Attendant, Tuticorin, to be Master Attendant at Cochin.

Capt C H Rowland, Master Attendant, Vizagapatam, to be Master Attendant at Tuticorin.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 7, Act III of 1871 (the Towns Improvement Act), His Grace the Govr in Council hereby appoints Mr A G Johnstone, Agent to Messrs Arbuthnot and Co, and C Ramachendra Chetty, Pleader, Dist Court (vice Mr J Stevenson and P V Kistna swamy Chetty,) to be Town Commissioners, for carrying out in the Town of Cuddapah, in the Cuddapah Dist, the purposes of the said Act; the said persons to continue in office for three years or until their successors shall have been appointed.

Under the provisions of Sec 5, Act IV of 1871 (the Madras Local Funds Act), His Grace the Govr in Council hereby appoints Mr W F Donaghue, Sub-Engr, in charge of the Chingleput Range (vice Mr Lowry, transferred) to be a Member of the Chingleput Circle, in the Chingleput Dist; the said officer to continue in office for three years or until his successor shall have been appointed.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion is made, subject to H Ma's approval:—

Madras Staff Corps,—Lt Crawford Boyd Cooke, having completed twelve years' service to be Capt from the 8th March 1876.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—Major W Hill, 8 N I, Depy Comr, Mysore Dist, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Maj G Mackenzie, 8 C, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—18TH MARCH.

Before the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

LONG CAUSES.

331-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dada Fukeera and others vs Emam bai and another—Fletcher and Sm th—Part heard.

565-73—Mooljee and Winterjee—Hurdas Nur ingdas vs Bajee Currimdeen Soolaman—Lynch and Tobin.

114-74—Shapoorjee and T—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla vs Cursetjee Hormusjee—In person.

452-73—Hearn and Cleveland—The China Merchant Insurance Co in Liquidation vs The Bombay Native I Co and others Pyndar and Tobin.

566-75—Chalk and Turner—Pathan Mahomed Khan Hajee &c vs Rajooma and others.

590-73—Framjee and Winterjee—Shah Goolabchund Nurseydass vs Sha Moo chund Nuthoo and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.

To Vary Special Commissioner's Report.

136-71—Mooljee and B.—Nursey Ludha and another vs Ruttonvahoo widow and another—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Peerbhoy vs Syed Mera Shaw—L Fletcher.

183-75—L Fletcher—Sedoo Baghoo vs Pandoo Jamoo and another—In person.

554-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Rajaram Wittojee Tambay and others vs Mohunjee Janojee and others—Crawford and Boevey.

620-75—Shapoorjee and Thanurdass—Motichund Dewchund vs John Edward B—Mr Bicknell.

Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

For Hearing.

In Re Indian Company's Act and In Re Eastern Financial.

Hearn, Cleveland and Le Warner—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia vs Premchund Roychund—Fletcher and Smith.—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

616-75—Janardhun and Ghan bhoy—Goverdhundass Nurrotumdass vs Rajmjee Bhica Coombs—Fletcher and Smith.

442-75—Balkrishna and B—Moniraj Maharaj vs Runmalchund Phutchal—Crasjee I and Owen.

255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Karson Sajan—In Person.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TAGORE—March 12th, at Hydrabad, Sind, the wife of Satyendranath Tagore, Esq, C S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLOOD—March 8th, at Jaipur, Rajputana, the wife of B W Blood, of a son.

TEYEN—March 10th, at Allahabad, the wife of L W Teyen, of a daughter.

GRACE—March 13th, at Narsinghpur, C P, the wife of Major C H Grace, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

DEATH.

YOUNG—March 13th, at his residence, No. 1, Cullen Place, Howrah, at 4-45 P.M., Mr. Edward Young.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES had the site in Rampart Row on which it is proposed to place his equestrian statue pointed out to him when he was in Bombay last Saturday; and he expressed the opinion that it would do admirably. We believe that a plan is in existence, prepared by Mr. Walton, for converting the whole of the oval in front of the Sailors' Home, up to the foot of Forbes Street, into a terraced garden; and, if funds can be obtained to carry out this design, no doubt it will be better that the statue should be placed in the centre of the garden on the loftiest terrace, rather than at the extremity, in the middle of the public road. There ought not to be much difficulty in getting the money for converting this waste piece of ground into a garden, if General Kennedy has not decreed that it shall for ever remain waste. The balance left of the Prince's Reception Fund might be devoted to this purpose, the landlords of the neighbourhood would of course give liberal contributions, the Municipality would assist so laudable a scheme for the improvement of the city with a substantial grant; and, if all these means did not suffice, a public subscription would soon supply the difference.

WE observe in the latest Musketry Return for European regiments in the Bombay Presidency, published in the General Orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the following "figures" had been obtained up to 31st January last:—

3rd Hussars,	32·66	Best Troop	F.	33·83.
2 25th Foot,	100·97	Best Company	E.	109·13.
83 d Regt.,	87·58	do.	F.	97·66.
1-2nd Queen's	86·42	do.	B.	92·12.
56th Foot,	85·52	do.	G.	87·43.
108 h Foot,	81·56	do.	B.	90·44.
68th Foot,	78·65	do.	K.	90·82.
66th Foot,	75 14	do.	H.	78·66.
2-15th Foot,	69·01	do.	A.	79·68.
2 7-h Fusiliers,	65·23	do.	F.	79·66.

From the above it would appear that the worst shooting regiments are those last arrived from England, and that the *best* are those who have served the longest period in India. This fact suggests a difficult problem for the doctors to solve, in the face of the yearly waste of Government money in enlisting short-service men and sending home invalids.

In individual shooting, Captain Broderick, ex-Musketry Instructor. 2nd Queen's, heads the list with 97 marks, obtained between 400 and 800 yards, but the rank and file in Private Battersby, 108th Foot, are well represented with 110 marks over the same distances; this soldier stands first in the Presidency between 400 and 600, with 63 marks, and between 100 and 800 with 170 marks. From 150 to 300 yards, Private W. Sutton, 56th Foot, takes the lead with 70 marks; and from 150 to 600 yards, Colour-Sergeant Richardson, 2nd Battalion 25th Regiment, is number one with 127. These scores indicate careful training and steadiness in the use of the rifle.

THE House of Commons has rejected by a majority of 105 votes Lord Hartington's motion regarding the Queen's new title; and we suppose Her Majesty will consider this majority large enough to justify her in having herself proclaimed Empress of India. It is, however, a significant fact that only 505 members of the House of Commons voted in the division. The number of members who voted in the division on Mr. Whitbread's motion about the Fugitive Slave Circular was 541; and, as the Titles Bill has excited political passion at home in an unusual degree, it might have been expected that at least 600 members out of the whole House would have taken part in the critical division on the question of "Queen" or "Empress." But here the influence of the Court, never greater in England than it is at the present moment among those wealthy middle-class aspirants for social position, baronetcies, and peerages, who form so large a proportion of the House of Commons, was able to come into play; and the result is visible in the reluctance of probably 100 weak-kneed members to doom themselves to social outlawry by giving a vote in accordance with their convictions. It was better, these honourable gentlemen thought, not to vote at all than to offend the Queen; so they simply stayed away from the division. The severe discipline of the Conservative party, on the other hand, kept Mr. Disraeli's majority well together; and the Opposition were beaten more easily than might have been anticipated. But the Bill is not passed yet; and we have still to hear what speakers out of doors at public meetings have to say about it.

THE debate on the Fugitive Slave Circulars which took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday, Feb. 22, and Thursday, Feb. 24, was one of great interest and importance. A strong attempt was made to turn the matter into a party question, and a vast deal of argument and learning of a kind was displayed upon it; but it is clear that the question of the treatment of slaves by the British Government should not be a party question at all, but one of civilised policy and respect for the great principle which the British nation laid down when it paid, in the reign of William IV., £22 000,000 to slave owners for the liberation of slaves in the West Indies. What Mr. Gladstone's or previous Governments permitted to be done with respect to slaves is of little importance compared with the question whether what Mr. Disraeli's Government is now seeking to do is right or wrong; yet a considerable portion of the time occupied by the debate was taken up by members of the Conservative Government with an attempt to prove that the Opposition had no right to argue against the Admiralty circulars because Lord Palmerston in 1838 had decided that Lieutenant Jenkins was right in delivering up to the authorities a negro who had hidden himself on board the Romney hulk at Havannah, and because in 1870 Lord Clarendon had written to the then Secretary of the Admiralty, regarding certain proceedings taken by Her Majesty's ships Nymph and Dryad in Eastern waters, that when slaves seek shelter on board the Queen's vessels the officers should give them back to their owners, inasmuch as they ought not to deprive the subjects of a friendly Foreign Power of their property. But even if Lord Palmerston and Lord Clarendon and other members of Liberal Governments did things repugnant to the sentiments of the British nation, that cannot possibly be an excuse for the Conservative Government persisting in perpetuating the blunders. That the members of the Opposition are justified, despite the *tu quoque* arguments used against them, in opposing the recent Fugitive Slave Circulars, is plain on the grounds of humanity and declared English principle. Moreover, it is a singular fact that though contradictory instructions to British officers respecting the treatment of slaves applying to them for shelter appear to have been in existence for a number of years, this is the first occasion they have been prominently brought beneath the eyes of the public. If, when Lord Clarendon gave to the Admiralty the general instructions that he did in 1870, his views upon the subject had been made public, doubtless his conduct would have received the condemnation by the nation which has been recently visited upon Mr. Ward Hunt for his slave circulars. The Conservative Government, however, had the advantage of a public warning in the feeling expressed by the nation after the first Fugitive Slave Circular was published, and it is a matter of surprise that Mr. Disraeli, who generally shows dexterity in "trimming" his political sails so as to progress comfortably with the breezes of public sentiment, did not accept the omen and withdraw the slave circulars altogether without making them a party question. Notwithstanding the partial victory obtained by the Conservative Government in obtaining the rejection of Mr. Whitbread's motion—that "in the "opinion of this House a slave once admitted to "the British flag should be treated while on "board one of Her Majesty's ships as if he were "free, and should not be remanded from or ordered "to leave the ship on the ground of slavery; and "that a humble address should be presented to "Her Majesty humbly praying that all circulars, "instructions, or orders heretofore issued contravening the foregoing resolution or limiting the "discretion of commanding officers in respect of "the reception of such persons on board Her "Majesty's ships, shall be withdrawn"—notwithstanding the rejection by a majority of 45 of this reasonably-worded memorial, and the substitution for it of a vague and unsatisfactory resolution that a Royal Commission should be appointed to report upon the instructions from time to time issued to British naval officers and the attitude of other States in regard to the treatment of domestic slaves on board national ships, Mr. Disraeli's Government has suffered considerable injury in public estimation. Curiously enough, Lord Northbrook, who is now retiring under the pressure put upon him by members of the Conservative Government, is in a great measure the innocent cause of Mr. Disraeli's trouble. When the May Frere was in the Persian Gulf in 1873 a slave swam from one of the adjoining pearl-fishing boats and claimed protection. The commanding officer referred the question to the First Assistant Resident at Bahrein, who, relying upon a precedent established by Colonel Pelly in the case of three slaves who swam from shore at Bushire to the Hugh Rose in the previous year, decided that the slave should have the protection he required. Cases like these were frequently arising; the officers of ships in the Eastern Navy did not know very well what to do and applied to Lord Northbrook for instructions; and the Viceroy thereupon referred the question to the representatives of the English Government.

Preferring to make the question as much as possible one of technical international law, the Attorney-General attempted to justify both the first and the amended circulars issued by Mr. Ward Hunt. His great argument was that Her Majesty's ships while in foreign ports should respect the laws or customs of these ports; so that, if it were the law or custom in any given place for slavery to exist, an officer of any of Her Majesty's ships in that place receiving on board any slave claiming protection under Her Majesty's flag would be interfering unjustly with the laws of the place; therefore he should not give the slave protection but yield him up again to his master. The Attorney-General ridiculed the theory that the deck of a ship of the British Navy is as free as the soil of England, in whatever part of the world she may be. He laughed at the metaphor that English soil and English ships are the same as regards the freedom of those upon the one or in the other, and said that if this were the case a captain of a British ship could set the laws of any country at defiance by granting a free asylum to its robbers, murderers, and traitors. But the Attorney-General is not successful in his attempted *reductio ad absurdum*, for even granting for a moment that

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLAHABAD, 17TH MARCH.

The work of the Karenne Boundary Commission is completed; the Commission has returned to Tooghoo; the boundary pillars have all been set up.

Small-pox and cholera are raging at Benares.

Lord Napier will issue an order immediately that soldiers during the hot weather while taking an evening walk need not wear their waist belts.

Colonel Beynon goes home on furlough.

OUTBREAK OF MOPHLAHS AT CALICUT.

MADRAS, 17TH MARCH.

There has been a serious outbreak among the Mophlahs at the village of Kolatur, in the Calicut collectorate. Four women and the chief native of the village have been killed and several are wounded seriously. The Collector and a detachment of European troops with a strong police force have proceeded to the spot from Calicut.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, MADRAS.

The famous case, Iyasawmy *versus* Lodwick, Accountant General, was concluded to-day. The Judges dismissed the suit with costs.

MADRAS CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

The Madras Native Cavalry regiments are to be recruited immediately to their full strength.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

CALCUTTA, 17TH MARCH.

The *Gazette Extraordinary* issued to-day publishes a cordial letter from the Prince of Wales, addressed to the Viceroy, as the Queen's representative, expressing sincere pleasure at the result of his visit. The reception he has met with from Princes, Chiefs, and the native population has been most gratifying as evidence of their loyalty and attachment to the Queen. H. R. H. considers our native troops of all branches an army of which we may justly feel proud, expresses high appreciation of the Civil Service, and concludes by thanking the Viceroy and all in authority for the facilities afforded and adding that he will ever retain grateful memory of the hospitality he received everywhere.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME.

PARIS, 16TH MARCH.

The programme of the newly-constructed Ministry comprises—peace and free trade, together with an honest trial of the Republic.

THE ANNEXATION OF KHOKAND.

LONDON, 16TH MARCH.

The annexation of Khokand is engaging the attention of the Press which in surveying the question takes a moderate view of the action of the Russian Government, and doubts if any real advantage will accrue therefrom.

THE NEW TITLES BILL.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH.

After an animated debate, which lasted for seven hours, the Commons by 305 against 200 votes went into Committee on the Queen's Titles Bill, thus rejecting the Marquis of Hartington's motion objecting to the title of Empress of India.

CAPTURE OF THE EX-SULTAN ISMAEL.

PENANG, 17TH MARCH.

The ex-Sultan Ismael, together with 170 persons including Chiefs and their Regalia, have submitted to the Raja of Quedah, who, with Mr. Superintendent Hewick, is bringing Ismael here *en route* to Singapore. The ex-Sultan is expected in a few days.

Two of Mr. Birch's murderers are now awaiting execution at Perak.

LONDON, 16TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 5-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India..... 1s. 8¾d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84¼

4½ per cent. do. 85

5 per cent. do. 86½

3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅛

6 per cent. French Rente 1872 ..... 104½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes.... £11,625,000.... Inc. £625 000
Bills Discounted.... £21,812,500.... Inc. £375,000
Bullion ..... £23,987,500.... Inc. £375,000

Sind by yes-

the smallest indigo industry. There has been an additional extent of 47,716 acres devoted to cotton cultivation during the nine months of the current official year, and an addition of 85,935 acres taken up for indigo cultivation, giving an increase of revenue for the nine months of Rs. 2,72,854.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry, which sat at the Fort Police Court to investigate into the circumstances connected with the loss of the ship Hydree, re-assembled yesterday to pronounce their decision. She was wrecked while endeavouring to enter the port of Jeddah on the 8th February last. The Nacoda was, the Court thought, guilty of carelessness and error in the navigation of his ship; but looking to all the circumstances, they considered that the responsibility of her loss rested upon the pilot. The Court held the Nacoda was not guilty of wilful and gross carelessness, and recommended that he should be warned, and that his certificate should be returned to him. A full report of the Court's judgment will be given in an early issue.

THE evading of the payment of the policy of insurance for £30,000 in the action Messrs. Sassoon brought against Mr. Harris and others, members of "Lloyds," is still insisted on by some of the persons who are liable, they taking advantage of the legal flaw that the stamp on the policy was 4s. less than it should be. Messrs. Sassoon are consequently obliged to appeal. Some correspondence on the subject is published in the *Times*, from which it appears that whilst Mr. Harris and several other underwriters are willing to pay their share of the policy, some others are not, so that the laudatory remarks made not long ago about the honourable conduct of underwriters are not applicable to all of them alike. If the case is thrown out on appeal, Messrs. Sassoon will still be entitled to receive the premiums paid on the policy and the costs of the suit.

THE foreign trade of India has been raised in forty years from 14 millions, in 1834-35, to upwards of 100 millions in 1874-75. During the last 29 years, from 1846-47 to 1874-75, the total imports of gold amounted to £100,931,966 while the exports did not exceed £3,521,638, leaving a nett accession of gold to the country of £97,410,598 During the same period the imports of silver amounted to £211,515,168, and the exports to £34,457,753, leaving a nett balance of silver in India of £177,057,415, or a grand total of both metals of £274,468,013. In the 11 years preceding this period, from 1835-36 to 1845-46, when gold and silver were not separately distinguished in the returns, the imports of both metals together amounted to £31,256,881 and the exports to £5,802,147, the nett balance left in the country being £25,454,734. Thus before the opening of the Indian trade the importations of gold and silver amounted to less than 3 millions a year, but in the last 29 years these importations have exceeded 10 millions every year.

THE recent attempt to upset a train in Ulwar turns out to have no connection with any political design on the life of the young Maharaja, as at first supposed. Though an attempt was made to upset a train on the Rajpootana line, the Maharaja was not travelling in it, nor could any one for a moment have supposed he was. The circumstances, as related by the *Pioneer* connected with the attempt that really was made were as follows. An old Meena of the Jeypor State had fallen out with his wife and ste daughter. He asked another Meena to use h influence to calm the domestic feud, and w very angry at his declining to do so. To revenge himself on this Meena, on the world in general, and also, as he says, "to secure a hearing," fo the redress which he sought from constituted authority, he placed a couple of logs and some stones on the line near the village of his disobliging friend, and attached a Hindi "chit" to the nearest telegraph post, in which he said he would make further quarrel with him. This chit led to the arrest of the old man, who made a full confession, and added that having got the hearing he wanted, we might blow him from a gun, if we liked. He has been committed for trial to the sessions.

The *Pioneer*:—Captain H. Abbott, of the Political Department, has been appointed to take charge as Superintendent of the State of Jhallawar in Rajpootana. The necessity for this charge has arisen out of the predicament in which the State now finds itself, without a chief, and with the prospect of a long minority. The late chief, an excellent ruler, died in August last. In his great anxiety to provide himself with an heir, he did two things not long before his death,—he adopted a son from a distant branch of his family, and he married a new wife upon the understanding that any heir to his body should supersede the adopted son. Having made these judicious arrangements for the devolution of his State, he complicated them by dying suddenly within two or three months of his marriage. Now, his widow undertakes to provide a posthumous son, who will take the State under the settlement, if she is only allowed reasonable time. The question is, what time, as to length, shall be considered reasonable, the party of the adopted son being incredulous as to the coming event, and hinting all kinds of unworthy suspicions as to the dangers of delay and the possibility of tricks; while the disconsolate widow's party indignantly stakes its existence upon her fulfilment of the expectations formed. Affairs are thus in a fine state, and whatever be the upshot, a long minority must follow, for the adopted son is still quite young.

IF the English army can get no soldiers the Russian army apparently can get no officers. We read in the *Pall Mall Budget* that the recent enlargement of the Russian army, coupled with the introduction of short service, already render manifest the presence of the great difficulty—namely, the want of a proper body of officers. The desire the well-to-do bourgeois formerly had for commissions has sensibly diminished of late years, especially since trade has developed, and now-a-days only those who care more for income than position; and it is not likely to be quickened by the introduction of a law which enforces universal military service indeed, but makes it so short as to be almost nominal to the well-educat- that every officer

VACCINATION AND THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As no notice has been given in the papers by the Vaccination Department, I write to inform all masters of ships, &c., that a heifer and vaccinator are in attendance daily at the Dockyard, except Monday, at seven o'clock in the morning, and I have no doubt but that every intelligent captain will avail himself of the opportunity to have his crew vaccinated.—Yours, &c.,

A MERCHANT.

March 17.

NECESSITY FOR A FACTORY ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In these days of advertisements, it is a wonder that the author of the essay which won the prize proposed by the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for the best essay on the necessity of a Factory Act in Bombay has not, up to this length of time, made known his name. Will the Secretary to the Institute oblige me by making it known? My object in knowing it is simply to be able to get, if possible, a copy of the essay from him. For I do not know that the essay has been as yet published either by the author or by the Institute; though I think that if it were published it would find not a few readers. Perhaps Lord Salisbury himself might like to have a perusal of it.—Yours, &c.,

INQUIRER.

Mofussil, 14th March.

MAHIM LAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems that through some mistake the lighting posts which were placed on the side of the Lady Jamsetjee's road some years since by Mr. Crawford, the then Municipal Commissioner, are being displaced and re-erected at a distance of 300 feet from each other. It is unnecessary to mention that this thoroughfare, is the busiest of all the roads at Upper Mahim. During the whole night both pass-nger and carriage traffic to and from and from and to Bombay and Bandora, passes through this Mahim Road, and though other roads at Dadur and Mahim are to be lighted at the distance of 150 feet from one another, this main road is destined to be lighted at 300 feet, instead of claiming its right as the main, at 100 feet, and this too on both sides. We need not say more, but only bring the matter through your columns to the notice of the representative of the Mahim ward, and through him to the worthy body of the Council and Corporation, not forgetting our townsmen, the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, and the error will be instantly mended.—Yours, &c.

MAHIMWALLA.

THE EVILS OF THE BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago you took up in a public-spirited view the notorious delays in obtaining judgment of cases pending in the High Court, and by your exposures obtained for a while some improvement in legal circles. Could you not take up and expose in the same laudable spirit the utter inefficiency of the Insolvent Court, which I do not hesitate to declare is now a public scandal and a premium to dishonesty?

Let me cite one instance within my own knowledge. A native trader against whom I had obtained a decree in the Small Causes Court, filed his petition, and obtained, as a matter of course, a protective order against arrest. From facts in my possession I filed an affidavit, showing the bankrupt to have made away with property, falsified his accounts, and swindled his creditors; the effect of which was to place the case in the opposed list, and there it has remained just twelve months, and there it is likely to remain, I am told, for a very much longer length of time.

Meanwhile my clever debtor is living in comfort on the profits made out of his Bankruptcy, and when his case does come on, will probably, if it is likely to give him any trouble, retire to his country estates and leave me with the pleasant knowledge of having thrown good money after bad, in trying to get him punished.

There is reason to believe that there are hundreds of similar cases in the Insolvent Court, and it is high time that some change for the better should be made. At present, European merchants prefer to take almost any composition rather than incur the risk, trouble, and cost of pursuing those who have swindled them.

JUNIUS.

SHIPMASTERS ABROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with pleasure your correspondent "Dar Quilt's" letter in the *Bombay Gazette* of to-day. I, as one of the British shipmasters abroad, would be much pleased to see a club established in every large seaport, where shipmasters could meet for social intercourse; to educate, elevate and organize a feeling of unity. The time has arrived for the shipmasters of the British Empire to form societies, or clubs, in every large seaport, seeing that stringent laws are now being enacted against them. I use the words "against them" advisedly, as it appears so by the recent deputations that have been up to London from the British shipmasters' societies of Liverpool, Hull, and Sunderland, in order to represent their grievances against the unjust and oppressive laws that hang over their heads. If I am not trespassing on your valuable space allow me to extract the following paragraph from the address of the Chairman of the Hull "British Shipmasters' Association" at one of their general meetings:—

It is a matter of some surpise that a combination of this kind should not have been organised at an earlier date; but when it is known that members of this profession are scattered over the world, and have not, in consequence, the opportunity of meeting together in considerable numbers similar to the organisations of the members of other professions, who have achieved so much through united effort, it will be seen that it required nothing less than a grievous wrong to be perpetrated by the Legislature, and the Board of Trade as its agent, to rouse British shipmasters from the lethargy which had unhappily characterised them so long, and to unite in one grand combined effort for the protection of the whole. I would therefore warn members of this profession, that if this association is to be of useful success, and if we are to accomplish the purposes for which we have united, we must possess and retain the element of cohesion from first to last, our difference in social position must not tempt us to disparage others or ourselves, we regard either in a social or an educational sense as being inferior, and we must work together with one heart and soul until those abuses, which are a scandal to a civilized nation, can be no longer possible.

I think every intelligent shipmaster will endorse the above sentiments, and I trust it will be the means of arousing the dormant energies of those occupying such an onerous position as masters in the British mercantile marine, under whose care property to the amount of six hundred millions sterling is annually transported across the seas. (*Vide* Blue Book, 1873.)

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BARODA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

[illegible] an invitation a few days ago to a concert [illegible]ay be sure I did not fail to be present. [illegible] people in Bombay who enjoy so many op[illegible]s of hearing sweet sounds can, I think, hardly [illegible]e the pleasure that a concert affords to us less [illegible] Mofussilites. The room selected for the [illegible] entertainment was the Cantonmen[illegible] Ma[illegible] office, kindly lent by our worthy Magis[illegible]tain Hobson, for the occasion. It is a very [illegible] and was built, or rather enlarged, at a [illegible]e expense for the trial of the late Gaekwar [illegible], and it makes a tolerably good music-room. [illegible]iting for the performance to commence, we [illegible]ty of time to look about us. The room is [illegible] the same state as it was on the [illegible] the trial, and the mind was carried back to [illegible]sting events that barely twelve months ago [illegible]tely held the attention of the Indian world [illegible]ised the State of Baroda. Our thoughts [illegible] the suggestive sounds of the "A" on [illegible]swering note on a violin gradually [illegible] with it, for our kind hosts were [illegible] feelings to put them to the test [illegible] of tuning, and having carried off [illegible] rest of the business was com[illegible] During this slight delay we have [illegible]orogramme, and you will, I think, [illegible]isplayed in the selection is un[illegible]

[illegible]at op. 64 No. 3 for 2 Violins,
[illegible]oloncello—Haydn.
[illegible]s only with thine eyes—Mozart.
[illegible]n—F. Schubert.
[illegible]ir is my love."
[illegible] Pianoforte with Quartette ac-
[illegible] merrily we live"—Bishop.
[illegible]"—F. Schubert.
[illegible]t'amo"—Compagna.
[illegible]ho will o'er the downs so
[illegible] from 8 Quartette in G. Major
[illegible]ola and Violoncello—Mozart.
[illegible]ks were arranged on a small
[illegible] the room.
[illegible] was very agreeably rendered
[illegible]rood talent and great pains in its
[illegible]strumen's were well in tune which
[illegible]y in this country. The audience
[illegible] hearing and the applause that
[illegible]ite a proof of the pleasure derived
[illegible] followed was well received and certain-
[illegible]ere very good and blended in exceeding-
[illegible] harmony. The song next on the programme
[illegible]sung, but the singer appeared a little nervous
[illegible]ently was not quite in his best form. I will not
[illegible]pace with a mention of each piece. The gem
[illegible]vening was undoubtedly the song by Schubert,
[illegible]Maria." The gentleman who sang it is blessed
[illegible]e remarkably good voice, and he sang it with most
[illegible]ost feeling and remarkably good taste, and what
[illegible]dered it still more agreeable was the beautifully
[illegible]ayed piano accompaniment that so exactly fulfilled its
[illegible]duty in supporting and assisting the voice without
[illegible]ooding it. The society at Baroda is happy indeed in
[illegible]having so much talent in its midst.

The weather here is still quite bearable. A large party of ladies and gentlemen went out hawking this morning. I was not of the party, and I hear that the sport was poor, only one bird being brought to bag. A sad occurrence happened to-day; a poor man of the 9th Regiment, I think it was, escaped from the hospital which is near the river. After a long search, his body was found in the water. It is supposed that he threw himself in during a fit of delirium. This is the second case of the kind at this station within the past twelve months. Surely some steps should be taken to prevent the possibility of men in hospital getting away from it. I have not heard the result of the inquest that was assembled on the body. To-morrow is the Gaekwar's birthday and a solemn durbar will be held in the evening.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, 14TH MARCH.

THERE was an unusually heavy list of business placed before the members of the Legislative Council who assembled at 11 o'clock this morning at Government House. Contrary to expectation no discussion of any kind took place on the Bombay Land Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, Mr. Hope merely presenting the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill. The measure will probably be brought up again at the next meeting of the Council and passed into law, and saving a probable final expression of opinion on its provisions by His Excellency the President and a brief elucidation of its details by the Member in charge, it will excite little comment on that occasion. Mr. Hobhouse gave the Council an interesting explanation of the necessity for the proposed Bill to empower the Local Governments to prohibit certain dramatic performances. There was no power, he said, vested in the Government to stop or to prevent the exhibition of performances of a defamatory or obscene character, unless it might happen—and such occasions would be rare,—that a performance would lead to such a breach of the peace as to constitute the audience an unlawful assembly. The attention of the Government had been drawn to this imperfection in the law by some cases which happened recently, of which he would mention two. In the course of last year a work was printed and published in a dramatic form entitled "Cha kur Durpan," which he was told meant "the Mirror of Tea." He did not know who the author was, or what his motives were, but the work itself was about as outrageous a calumny as could possibly be conceived. Its object was to hold up as monsters of iniquity a class of tea planters and of persons engaged in promoting emigration to the tea planting districts—men as respectable as any other body of men in the Empire. These gentlemen were carrying on their business to the advantage of all concerned, and probably with a greater proportion of advantage to the labourers they employed than to any one else. They held up to them what was called a "mirror," in which they were represented as indulging, by way of their ordinary occupation, in the basest of passions—cruelty, avarice, and lust. This play indeed was not acted, but there it was written for the stage and adapted for it in every respect, and, for any preventive power the Government had, it might be acted at any moment.

Another case had happened rather more recently. A respectable Hindoo gentleman of a good position in society, one of the legal advisers of the Government and a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, gave an entertainment at his house, of which some of his caste fellows disapproved. So in order to punish him, they got up a play in which this gentleman, though he had done nothing but what was perfectly lawful, perfectly innocent, and perfectly honourable, was represented as deliberately selling the honour of himself and his family in order to get promotion and money. Now men were free to chose their own society, and if they found that one of their society had violated any rules laid down by themselves, they were quite at liberty to withdraw from associating with him, however absurd those rules might be, but certainly not at liberty to spread abroad falsehood and calumny in order to inflict pain upon him. Yet this play was acted: an honourable gentleman was held up to the scorn of an ignorant multitude, and we were told that there was no direct legal power existing in the Government to step in and prevent such a proceeding. It was this last act that induced His Excellency the Viceroy to issue an Ordinance for the purpose of giving the Government of Bengal power to control dramatic performances, and it was a Bill on the model of that Ordinance that he was seeking leave now to introduce. Mr. Hobhouse went on to say that in all times and in all countries it was found that no passion or sentiment was stimulant could be applied to the passions of mankind than that applied through the means of the drama. He could refer to many instances in history to show that in periods of excitement there was no surer method of directing the public feeling against an individual, a class, or a Government, than by representing him on the stage in some odious light. It was, no doubt, from reasons of this kind that the laws of civilized countries had placed very large powers of control in the hands of the Executive to restrain the licenses of the stage. He would not trouble the Council with the laws of other countries which he had imperfectly studied, but he would explain what was the law of England—that that law it was not lawful for any person to have or to keep any house or other place of public resort for the public performance of stage-plays unless he had the authority either of Her Majesty's Government or of the Lord Chamberlain's Household, or a license granted by Justices of the Peace according to the locality of the performance. Then there were rules provided that the licensees should give bonds for their good behaviour and again rules by which powers were put into the hands of the Lord Chamberlain and of the Justices to revoke their licenses and to shut up the licensed theatres. But the most stringent rule was that which gave the Lord Chamberlain a complete power over every representation or part of one, and it was provided that before any play or any alteration of a play was put upon the stage, a copy of it was to be submitted to the Lord Chamberlain for at least seven days and he had absolute discretion to allow or disallow performance. And even after a play had been put on the stage the Lord Chamberlain might at any moment, at his own discretion forbid its performance if if he was of opinion that such a course was necessary. It would be seen then how sweeping the English law was on this subject. The Government of India did not seek to take such large powers but they intended to take powers which they believed would be sufficiently effective in this country. Mr. Hobhouse's motion for leave to introduce the Bill was passed without dissent.

In presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, Sir William Muir briefly stated the modifications made in the Bill. Committee very carefully had been discussed. alterations is that the banks are One of these advance on the security of Stock of the United Kingdom. In the clause limiting unsecured loans to individuals, the Committee have substituted for Rs. 50,000 such sums as may from time to time be prescribed by the bye-laws which will be made with the sanction of the Viceroy in Council. By doing this, it will be open to limit the amount of advances in accordance with the extent of the business of each bank and the varying circumstances of the day. Sir William Muir thought that this would be an improvement in the Bill rather than laying down the hard and fast sum of six lakhs to be adopted in reference to all banks. Another alteration is the modification of the section relating to bye-laws so as to require the directors at once to make rules as to the maximum amount which may be advanced without security to any individual or firm by way of discount or otherwise, the circumstances under which alone advances may be made to directors or their relatives, partners, &c., and the particulars to be contained in the half yearly balance sheet. The power to make bye-laws as to the proportion which the reserve fund must bear to the paid up capital at the time of declaring or paying a dividend has been omitted by the Committee, as also the power to make bye-laws which the Bill, as introduced, gave the proprietors and shareholders, the Committee being of opinion that that was a power which should be conferred only on directors. Mr. Hope, it appears, objects to the revision of this power and considers that without it the directors become practically absolute. He has signed the report of the Select Committee of which he was a member with one or two other reservations, about which he will probably have something further to say when the Bill comes before the Council again for discussion.

In the early part of the meeting a discussion arose on the Criminal Tribes Extension Act following a motion by Raja Narendra Krishna for the addition of a clause to the Bill providing that owners and occupiers should on which any persons belonging to a criminal tribe might reside should not be required to give information to the police regarding their movements. The Raja urged that such a provision, if allowed to stand, would bear harshly upon those Zemindars who did not reside upon their estates and could not therefore be supposed to have any knowledge of the movements of such persons. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Bayley, Inglis, and Cockerell, His Excellency the President, and Sir Richard Temple took part, Raja Narendra's clause was accepted in a modified form, the words "agents of the" being inserted before the words "owners and occupiers"—thus placing an indirect liability upon the latter.

OFFICIAL NEWS-REPORT FROM ADEN.

FROM 2ND TO 9TH MARCH 1876.

A TRUCE for a period of two months has been concluded between the Fudhli and Yaffaee Chiefs, who have been at war for two years. It is hoped that a permanent arrangement will be arrived at during this interval in respect of the river Naz[illegible], which has been the cause of contention between the above Chiefs. A truce for one year has also been declared between the Howshebhee and the Abdulli tribes.

It is reported that the Khadive has sent instructions by telegram to Redhwan Pasha at Berbera to open the port of Bulhar. 181 head of cattle, 9,367 sheep, and 878 cwt. of ghee were imported into Aden from the African coast in February. 19,921 camels entered Aden from the interior during the same month with coffee, fruits, vegetables, fodder, grain, and water.

J. W. SCHNEIDER, Brigadier General, Political Resident.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, *which is not an allowed as a medicine but is used only on the Gums*. It contains no opium, nor anything that can injure the most delicate Infant. It cools the heated Gums and gives immediate Relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street, London. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists. Agents: TEMAGHEE & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Jumaldeen Sumsoodeen, a Mahomedan orphan lad was yesterday, on application, sent to the David Sassoon, Reformatory by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court.

VACCINATION.—Yesterday morning about 100 students from the Sandora Parsee boarding school went in rank and file to the Mahim charitable dispensary to be vaccinated and re-vaccinated. We hope all other institutions will follow the salutary example.

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.—Once more, for the benefit of the amateurs, the Zorosastrian Theatrical Club reproduce to-night the popular play of "Jallum Jore" at the Victoria Theatre. We have already noticed the character of the performance on previous occasions, and need scarcely recommend it further.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—A noted character, named Esoo Coomah, was yesterday committed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of theft preferred against him by Parbuttee, woman, in respect of certain gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 52.

A BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Mahomed Abdool Rahim was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for using abusive and threatening language with the intent to provoke a breach of the peace towards Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee, a pleader of the High Court, while they were travelling as fellow passengers in a tramway car on the 7th instant.

THEFTS.—The following cases of thefts were disposed of yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Moroje:—Goolam Mohideen for stealing Rs. 26-3-3, the property of Barmull Gungadhur, was sentenced to four months' hard labour in the House of Correction. —Pandu Rumjee for stealing a gold nose-ring, valued Rs. 12, belonging to Powree, woman, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

ASSAULTS.—A Greek seaman, named Christopher Alexander, was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of committing an assault on James Watson, a steward of the ship General Colefield, and was fined Rs. 15.—A Hindoo, named Runchore Bojah, was fined Rs. 10 yesterday by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for assaulting Ramsey Bimsey on the 5th instant.

A SUIT FOR TWO LAKHS.—At the High Court yesterday, a suit brought by Lalchund Khengar to recover two lakhs of rupees from Luckhmidas Ludha was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Pollock, appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant. The action was brought to recover the amount on a promissory note dated 20th November 1875. The claim being proved, the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for two lakhs of rupees, with inter est and costs.

THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.—Who in the native community has not heard of the loves of "Chhel Batoo and Mohini Rani?" They were the hero and heroine, in the best sense of Indian chivalry, and their romantic adventures are rehearsed in verse in every city in India. The new management of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club announce in another column that they will produce to-night, at their new theatre, a new piece founded on the abovementioned love-story, which is composed in the Hindustani language, and in which about forty beautiful songs have been introduced. The new dresses and new scenery will form an attractive feature in themselves, but when to these are added the attractions inseparable from the wonderful exploits and escapades of the lovers, the temptation to see the new play would be all but irresistible to the young as well as to the old among the native community, who have heard the story recited in verse by the class known as "wandering minstrels" in Indian towns.

ACTION FOR LOSSES ON CONSIGNMENTS.—At 3 p.m. yesterday, Mr. Justice Green gave judgment in the case of Richard Bain and others *vs.* Rshimbhoy Mahomed, which was heard before his Lordship several days, and the hearing of which concluded on the 18th October 1875. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,551 for losses sustained by plaintiffs on advances made by them against various consignments consisting of hides, buffaloe horns, blood stones, goat skins, cardamums, gum arabic, &c., made by the defendant to them through Messrs. Funnett and Co., the plaintiffs' agents in Bombay. On the application of the defendant, a commission was issued to England to prove the account sales, the correctness of which was impeached, and for the examination of plaintiffs and their witnesses. His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiffs for Rs. 4,400 with interest at 9 per cent. from 10th April, 1874. till judgment, defendant to pay the general costs of the suit and also of the commission.

THE HINDOO LAW OF ADOPTION.—At the High Court yesterday, at 3 P.M., Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment in the case of Moroba Bhowanishunker *vs.* Gassinath Bhaskar and others, on a point of Hindoo law, which was argued before his Lordship as a preliminary point of law in the case. The point was raised on behalf of the defendants that the adoption of the plaintiff, who was an orphan, was invalid according to Hindoo law. Mr. Gill and Mr. S. V. Dhanesha, instructed by Mr. Fletcher Paupers' Attorney, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Mayhew and Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Mr. Nanoo, appeared for the defendants. His Lordship said the suit was brought by plaintiff, a pauper, against the defendants, praying that it might be declared that one Gungabeen, a mortgagee property to which he was entitled, had no right to mortgage it. Evidence was taken at length as to whether the plaintiff was duly adopted or not; and as adduced, it was conflicting. It was alleged by plaintiff that he was given in adoption by his mother Dewbaee in her life-time to Saloobaee. On behalf of the defendants, it was alleged that, being an orphan, the plaintiff could not by law be adopted. The Court found that the plaintiff was given in adoption by his mother in her lifetime, and that the adoption was valid, as stated by Saloobaee. The first issue in the case was, therefore, found in favour of the plaintiff. No decree at present; the rest of the issues to be tried.

PLEASURES OF MORALITY.—Mr. Byramjee Meerwanjee, Malbari has lately published a neat volume in Guzerattee, containing poems on various subjects. The author, we are told, is a young gentleman of taste and learning, in the vernacular literature of the country. The verses in this volume are composed in pure Guzerattee, by which we mean that the rules[illegible] by Sanskrit poets are faithfully observed, and [illegible] the reader will meet with many classical words used [illegible] about the book, of which a glossary is given at the end [illegible] tion of those who are unacquainted with the volume for the edification. The poems are divided into the [illegible]comic, the humorous and the pathetic; and in each of these classes, Mr. Malbari seems to be at home. The plan and execution are original and bold; and in order to guard against adverse criticisms, he has appended the opinions of competent judges, such as the late lamented Dr. John Wilson, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, and others. There is one thing in the book which is to be notice, and that is that the young poet has displayed an amount of observation, which is seldom to be found in works of native authors. The Parsee writer has paid a compliment to Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, C. S. I., for his liberal patronage and his constant desire for promoting native literature. We cannot do better in concluding this brief notice than by warmly recommending the work to public notice.

KURRACHEE HARBOUR.—We are glad to notice the large number of steamers and sailing ships now in our harbour, eleven of the former and six of the latter; and the fact leaves us to suppose that the trade of our port is increasing. Within the last two or three years vessels of much larger tonnage visited the port than was the case before, and it is, doubtless, owing to the improved state of the entrance channels. Of the number of vessels in our harbour we notice two fine ships, the Hesperus, of 1620 tons, commander Whitmore, and Britania, of 1,340 tons, commander Hamilton, this being their first voyage—the Hesperus brought a cargo of 2,500 tons of material for the Indus Valley State Railway.—*Sind News.*

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT AND ITS CONTRACTOR.—The mail contract between the Southern Mahratta Country and the places adjoining Poona will expire at the end of next year (1877). Government has very large contracts to dispose of, yet no one knows how they are given. The work goes on behind the scenes, and all that the public know about the matter is after the contract has been given away. This is surely a *penny-wise and pound-foolish* policy. Why do not the Postal authorities advertise these Postal contracts in the public papers? Let Government at once advertise the sale of the Government contract for tongas which it to expire next year, and see what the result will be. At present we are informed that the contractor has Rs. 3,845 a month, with the additional profit made by the conveyance of travellers and parcels taken by the contractor!!! It is rumoured that several influential citizens will come forward and compete for the contract whenever it is advertised, and that the cost to Government will be much reduced. That rates have fallen greatly during the past five years may be seen by the prices now charged for phaetons to Mahableshwar. At one time these phaetons were hired for Rs. 150; now they can be had for Rs. 35 including all tolls. Is Government work to reap no advantage from the fall in prices? Let it be openly announced at once that this contract expires in 1877, as it is whispered that there is a likelihood of the old contract being renewed for five years more. This in the face of the falling prices for conveyance in this very district!!! —*Deccan Herald.*

MDLE. OGLA DUBOIN'S CONCERT THIS AFTERNOON AT THE TOWN HALL.

We would remind our readers that Mdle. Ogla Duboin's Concert will take place at 5-30 P.M. this afternoon at the Town Hall, and after what has been already published regarding the capacities of this accomplished pianiste, it is needless to do more than remind the public that they should not lose an opportunity of listening to some very excellent performances on the piano. The following addition has been made to the programme already published:—

Baritone Solo.—"The Scout"..... Campana.
Do. "Zampa"..... Herold.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

H. M. S. DALHOUSIE, Captain W. J. Powell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 6th March, and calling at Vingorla on the 15th and sailed the same day for Rutnagherry and Bombay. She spoke the ship Lady Duffrin on the 11th March, 136 days out from England, and bound for Kurrachee, in lat. 15-7 N. and long 60-55 E. This ship wishes to be reported. The Dalhousie brought Captain Newport, of the Sappers and Miners, and Captain Cathcart, Revenue Survey, and 169 men, 98 women, 109 children, and 114 followers. Out of the number, 47 men, women and children landed at Vingorla in command of Major Remington, of the 2nd Grenadiers.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals and the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths in each hospital is as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 44 under treatment, no admissions, 2 discharged and 1 death. At the Gocculdas Tejpal Hospital, 6 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 28 under treatment, no admissions, 1 discharged and no deaths. The number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 42, of whom were 27 Hindoos, 4 Parsees, 10 Mahomedans, and 1 African. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Fort, 2; Market, 3; Mandvie, 5; Chuckla, 2; Oomercarry, 2; Dongree, 1; Dhobie Talao, 3; Bhooleshwur, 2; Coombarwara, 1; Khetwady, 2; Girgaum, 2; Walkeshwar, 1; Tarwarree, 2; Comatopoora, 8; Byculla, 2; Parell, 2; and in the Harbour, 1.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution was held yesterday evening, in the Boys' School-room, New Sonapore Lane. The Hon. Mr. Justice West presided, and there was a large attendance, amongst those present being the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, the Rev. C. Gilder, Mr. Pedder, and several other well known Bombay gentlemen. The school children were grouped together at one side of the room, and sang several hymns very nicely at intervals during the proceedings.

The annual report, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Gilder, was as follows:—

The Committee of the Indo-British Institution have, on the present occasion, a report of a mixed character to offer. While the income has exceeded the expenditure, and the number of children in the two schools has considerably increased, there has been a serious falling off in the support received from the public.

The subscriptions and donations have decreased from Rs. 4,668-8-0 in 1874 to Rs. 3,715-0-0, made up as follows

Annual subscriptions.....	Rs.	751 0 0
Monthly ditto	„	596 0 0
Donations	„	2,368 0 0

This decrease is partly explained by the departure from the country of several of the regular subscribers, as also by the increased number of calls made during the past year on the liberality of the community.

The Committee tender their acknowledgments to Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer, Kt., who, on learning the low state of the funds, generously presented the Institution with Rs. 300. A similar amount was received from H. E. Sir T. Madava Rao, Prime Minister of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, "in ac

tish Institute, so that Englishmen who had gone through a classical and metaphysical training at home might come out to India to learn virtue. (Much laughter, and applause). I do not think myself that institutions of the kind proposed by that learned gentleman, useful as they might become for reasons altogether different from those he brought forward, can do so much to blend the life of the two races as can and do these humbler institutions in favour of which I am now addressing you. But let us not deny to efforts like those of Professor Monier Williams the tribute which is due to them. They indicate a growing and extending interest among intellectual men in everything which can make them of use to the welfare of society in this country. There is a great stir in feeling and thought at home now in relation to this country and its prospects. The visit we have lately had from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is but one indication of that feeling, and the desire of Her Majesty, or Her Majesty's advisers to assume a new title connected with this country is a new phase of it. Let us here, the representatives of our race in this country be equal to that growing interest; let us not fail below those we have left at home. The exertions which we may make ought, I think, to be furthered and assisted to a much greater extent than they are at present by the Government, to whom I appeal for a reconsideration of what I believe to be an inconsiderate ukase issued lately by the Educational Department.. (Hear, hear.) The Government has to the extent of its means aid in years gone by generously aided institutions of this kind by grants proportioned to the attainments which the pupils had arrived at, and this served as an index of the usefulness these institutions were fulfilling. We know very well that Government has not got a purse of Fortunatus, in which it would be only necessary to dip to get unlimited supplies of ready proved rupees (laughter); but we know also that there are very few purposes to which Government can apply her available means, be they large or small, with larger promise of great results in the future than to the support of institutions which we are ready to support and desirous of supporting, so far as we can, by our individual efforts (Hear hear). I say that to measure the amount of Government aid by what is practically an impossible test for Christian schools to supply is merely to keep your promise to the ear and break it to the heart. (Hear hear.) I think myself that Government must be prepared in the exercise of its primary functions, for a growing expenditure on education, and especially on European education, in this country. It may be said that the children are quite free to resort to the numerous Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular, and High Schools, which are spread about the country—and no doubt they are at liberty to resort to those schools and many plausible theories may be brought forward why they should do this and not attend schools set apart entirely for themselves; and yet I think if we have faith in ourselves as a race, with conditions which we print and with hopes for the future, and a great part to fulfil even in the present, we ought to do what we can to further these institutions, and the British Government of the country ought to aid as effectually and actually in carrying out this purpose. After a few more observations, Mr. West concluded by urging upon those present to subscribe to the funds of that and similar institutions, and requested the ladies particularly to keep money-boxes in their houses, the contents of which they might extract every month, and forward to the treasurer of the institution.

On the motion of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. West for presiding, and the proceedings concluded with the benediction.

THE INDIAN LEGISLATION BILL.

The following is the Bill which was introduced into the House of Commons by Lord George Hamilton on the 18th February :—

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the legislative powers of the Governor General of India in Council, and of the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and of the Councils for making laws and regulations established or to be established under the powers contained in the forty-fourth and forty fifth sections of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 :

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Legislation Act, 1876.

2. The enactments specified in the first schedule hereto shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the second column of the said schedule.

3. The Governor-General of India in Council at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations, shall have power to make laws, as follows :—

(a.) For all persons whatever, and things whatever, throughout the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty :

(b.) For all persons, being native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, without and beyond, as well as within the said territories :

(c.) For all European British subjects of Her Majesty, and for all servants of the Government of India, within the dominions of Princes and native States in India in alliance with Her Majesty :

(d.) For all persons on the high seas on board British ships on a voyage between any two ports in Her Majesty's Indian territories, or on a voyage from any port in the said territories to any port between twenty-six degrees of south and thirty-two degrees of north latitude and between thirty-two and one hundred and four degrees of east longitude, the ship being intended to return from such last mentioned port to any port in the said territories or on any such return voyage :

(e.) For the repeal or alteration of any laws now in force in the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, or in any part thereof, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned :

(f.) For the repeal or alteration of any provisions in the Letters Patent of any High Court, under whatever authority the same may be or may have been granted.

Provided, that the said Governor-General in Council shall not make any laws or regulations which may affect the authority of Parliament, or which shall repeal or be inconsistent with any of the provisions of the Acts or part of Acts of Parliament mentioned or referred to in the Second Schedule hereto which are now or hereafter may be unrepealed.

4. Whenever any law or regulation has been made by the Governor-General of India in Council at a meeting for the purpose of making laws and regulations and has been assented to by the Governor-General, he shall transmit to the Secretary of State for India an authentic copy thereof; and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to signify, through the Secretary of State for India in Council, her disallowance of such law, or of any part of such law; and such disallowance shall make void and nul such law, or such part of a law, from and after the day on which such Governor or the Lieutenant-Governor presiding over such Council shall make known by proclamation that he has received the notification of such disallowance by Her Majesty.

5. Such of the laws known as the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay regulations as have not been repealed by competent authority are hereby confirmed and declared to be and to have been valid; but this confirmation and declaration shall not affect the power to repeal them, which is now or has formerly been vested in any authority in India.

6. No law heretofore made or hereafter to be made by the Governor-General of India in Council, at a meeting for the purpose of making laws and regulations which has been assented to by the Governor-General, and which has not been disallowed by Her Majesty, shall be deemed or taken to be invalid in whole or in part by any court of justice in India for any cause whatever, except in the cases and to the extent hereinafter provided.

Provided that if a division of any High Court in India consisting of the Chief Justice and two other judges of such High Court, one of such judges being a barrister at-law, shall in any case coming before them in the exercise of their appellate or extraordinary original jurisdiction be of opinion that any part of any such law, as aforesaid is repugnant to any provision of any Act of Parliament which the Governor-General of India in Council has not power to repeal under the provisions herein contained, such division may give judgment that so much of such law as is repugnant to any such provision is invalid. A copy of every such judgment shall be forwarded by the High Court, by the division of which it is given, to the Governor-General in Council, who, unless he shall think fit to repeal so much of the said law as is adjudged to be repugnant to any such Act, shall forward a copy of such judgment to the Secretary of State for India, and it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State in Council to appeal against such judgment to the Judicial committee of the Privy Council, whatever may be the nature of the case in which, or the value of the subject-matter in relation to which, such judgment is delivered, and whoever may be the parties thereto.

Provided further, that if it appears to any court-martial held under the provisions of any Act of Parliament for the punishment of mutiny and desertion, in any case brought before them that the provisions in any law of the Governor-General of India in Council are inconsistent with the provisions of any Act of Parliament, such court-martial shall regulate its proceedings according to the Act of Parliament, and not according to the law of the Governor-General of India in Council, notwithstanding the provisions hereinbefore contained.

10. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, all laws heretofore made or hereafter to be made by the Governor-General of India in Council at any meeting for the purpose of making laws or regulations which have been assented to by the Governor-General, and which have not been disallowed by Her Majesty, shall be of the same force and effect through the territories and over the persons hereinbefore mentioned as public Acts of Parliament.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

(Manchester Courier.)

This volume is interesting, in the first place as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and book-binding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and Revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The description of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

(Graphic.)

Under the unassuming title of a "Guide to Bombay" *(Bombay Gazette* Office) Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency under they first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crisis of '65, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.*

(Times.)

In our Eastern Empire we have accomplished a greater military feat than any of which ancient Rome could boast. The latter employed legions raised among one conquered nation to hold another in subjection. We have done more, for we have conquered and maintained our position in India to a great extent by means of natives of that very country. We have dared to organize an army out of the vanquished to keep the vanquished themselves submissive to the victor's yoke. In many cases, indeed, we have enrolled in our ranks beaten foemen on the very morrow of their defeat. The history of the Punjab affords a remarkable instance of our happy audacity. The Sikhs were the most formidable enemy we ever encountered in India, yet in 1857 it was chiefly the loyalty of the Punjab towards those who had only eight years previously annexed that country which enabled us to stem the tide of revolt and break the back of the Mutiny by the capture of Delhi and Lucknow. It is true that in that year we had ample proof that an army of alien mercenaries is a most dangerous instrument, but the outbreak of the Sepoys was due to our own mismanagement, and had long been foreseen by such clear-sighted men as Sir Charles Napier and Sir Henry Lawrence. Yet the Mutiny was put down to a great extent by men of the same colour, race, and faith as the mutineers. On the North-West frontier, again, the Punjab Irregular force is recruited almost entirely from among the border tribes whom it is required to keep in check, yet father fights against son, son against father, brother against brother, clansman against clansman, without hesitation. What is more extraordinary still, is that hereditary foes, thirsting for each other's blood, will serve cordially together while in other regiments; but the instant they cross the border, whether on leave or discharge, the truce is at an end, and each eagerly seeks the other's life. It is therefore evident that, properly managed and under a good system, native troops may be thoroughly relied upon. Unfortunately, there is no much reason to fear that at present they are not properly managed, and that the system adopted is radically vicious. Moreover, admitting even that there is no cause to doubt their loyalty, it is too evident that their efficiency as soldiers is steadily diminishing. To that subject Colonel Cory devotes a considerable portion of his recently-published book, and it must be admitted that the picture he draws is far from being satisfactory.

Colonel Cory is of opinion that were the European Army as weak as it was in 1857, we should have another outbreak. With all due deference to one so well qualified to judge we demur to this assertion. He truly says that the only tie which binds our Native Army to us is one of self-interest, but surely it is possible to make it the interest of the Sepoys to be loyal to us by other means than fear of the European troops. It does not seem impossible so to treat them as to make them see that in the permanence of our rule lies their greatest advantage. Indeed, on many occasions Native soldiers have, under the strongest temptation, proved true to us when no immediate punishment of treachery was to be apprehended; and why? Partly because they knew that ultimately the resources of England would be too much for them, but chiefly because of the personal ascendancy of their leaders. In some cases these leaders were stern men, making little to conciliate their inferiors; but they were strong and just, had secured the respect of those under their command, and had accustomed them to absolute, unquestioning obedience. Take, for example, Nicholson. He was a stern, haughty, severe man; yet because of his moral and physical strength, his courage, uprightness, and, above all, his justice, he inspired the Natives of one of the wildest districts in the Punjab with an admiration for him which amounted to positive fanaticism. To such an extent was his ascendancy carried that a sect grew up who worshipped him as a demi-god, and styled themselves Nikolsain Pakira. He threatened them with the lash for their idolatry, but to his menaces they only replied that he was all-powerful, and that if he flogged them that would only show the plainer his power and his claim to their worship. Hodson, too, was a man who did not shrink from severity, yet his wild troopers revered, loved, and followed unquestioningly to the death the leader who never sought to conciliate, but had mastered them by his strong will. Such was the feeling of most of the Irregular regiments raised during the time of security. There is, too, another means, as we have said, and that is the ing the fidelity of our Native soldiers, and that is the hope of reward. It was in a great measure the love of plunder and a desire "to follow a warlike lord to the field" which induced the Punjabees, so lately our bitter enemies, to fight for us at Delhi, at Lucknow, in Abyssinia, and in Afghanistan. Having thus ascertained what have been the causes which in the past have bound the Sowar and the Sepoy to the tie which it is not difficult to determine what steps should be taken to secure the continuance of those motives, and add to and intensify their force. First, however, let us see what the Native Army now is, what are the defects in its organization and administration.

According to Colonel Cory, the abolition of the Company and its system has deprived us of the sources from which we used to obtain skilled officers for the command of Native Troops. We are only now beginning to feel this want, for the senior Regimental officers are still men who were brought up under the old *regime*. Who, however, are to succeed these when they die, quit the service, or attain to the rank of Major-General? That question will soon have to be answered, for 18 years have now elapsed since the Mutiny, and even the youngest of those who entered before that time are now verging on 40, and India is a country where men age more rapidly than in England. Hitherto we have filled the vacancies in the junior ranks of Native regiments mainly by taking subalterns from the Line. These lads have generally entered European regiments solely in order to qualify themselves for the Staff Corps. This fact is known, and the result is that they are looked upon by the officers in the stepping-stone corps, as it may be termed as incumbrances to be perfunctorily trained, and in whom no real interest can be taken. Besides, however good their training, it is not such as to fit them for their future duties. As for the young officer himself, there is undeniable truth in the following passage extracted from Colonel Cory's book :—"The tone of mind acquired in a British regiment is that of disparagement, or even contempt, of the Native Army." Again, he condemns very reasonably "the injudicious zeal with which the European system of discipline, interior economy, and even drill, has been forced by inexperienced British Officers on the Native soldiery." As the author says, "an attractiveness of appearance, or, rather, a certain fashion of appearance, is too dearly purchased by a pressure on the individual soldier, which renders the service unpopular. There is too much of this, and it is to be feared that by trying to assimilate the Native soldier to his European comrade we destroy one set of qualities without producing another. At the same time, essential smartness in drill and appearance, and strictness in discipline are to be obtained when the commandants are officers having a thorough knowledge of their men, and knowing "how far the process of improving the appearance may be carried without sacrificing even more important objects. This knowledge is not to be acquired in a day or in a year; therefore it follows that the British officers with the Native Army should have some special training and education for their work—in other words, that they should be appointed young and brought up in their particular vocation as for any other profession." We have seen that such is not the system adopted.

As to the officers now serving with Native regiments, Colonel Cory says that they may be divided into two classes—"the old, who are well nigh despairing, and the young, who are contemptuous." Of these, the former predominate. In the Bengal Cavalry there are 46 field officers and 32 subalterns; in the Bengal Infantry, 112 of the former, and 210 of the latter; in the four Goorkha regiments there are 12 field officers and four subalterns; in the Bombay Infantry there were last April 104 field officers and 58 subalterns; in the Bombay Cavalry, 14 field officers and 16 subalterns. In the Madras Infantry the proportion is 150 field officers and 21 subalterns. Nor do the above statistics demonstrate the full absurdity and inefficiency of the present system. In the armies of all three Presidencies there are many captains, and in some regiments even field officers, doing the duties of subalterns. It is impossible, in such circumstances, to consider the Native Army properly officered. The interest of officers in, and their connexion with, their regiments are also of the slightest. "All these officers may be transferred from one regiment to the other at the will of the Commander-in-Chief. Their promotion does not in any way depend on their qualifications nor on their regimental standing. It is entirely dependent on the number of years of their service. As a body, they have no reciprocal interest in one another; probably they have never met until accident has brought them together for a time, the duration of which is uncertain." Moreover, when an officer is absent on leave, his place, even if he be the commandant, is often temporarily filled by a perfect stranger to the regiment. In the old regular regiments of Native Infantry the theory was that there should be a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major to each battalion, and a captain and subaltern to each company. Owing to causes which we need not here discuss, the actual number was, in peace time, very short of the authorised establishment. On the outbreak of war, however, regiments were made tolerably complete. Under the present system, not even in theory are there more than seven officers, including the Staff, to a regiment. Many of these are frequently non-effective from absence or illness, and it often happens that only four officers are actually present; yet on these is cast the conduct of all the routine of a British battalion with some 30 officers, and almost as many returns are called for from the former as from the latter.

As to the men, there is plenty of evidence to show that they are no longer what they were, and that military service is far less popular than formerly. The recruits who offer themselves are now constantly inferior both morally and physically, and while many of the young soldiers take their discharge after a year or two in order to obtain employment in the contingents of the Native Princes, the old soldiers, and especially the Native officers, linger on long after they have become worn out, in order to increase their rate of pension. The Native officers, indeed, are alleged to be, as a body, inefficient. Formerly, a Native of the fighting classes looked on military service in our Army in much the same light as that in which a Government appointment is regarded at home. It gave him good pay, a fair pension, much social position, and many privileges which were highly valued. As a rule, too, he was liked and was understood by his officers, looked on the regiment as his home, and considered dismissal from the service as the greatest punishment which could be inflicted on him. Now he is comparatively a stranger to his officers, the uncertain length of whose connexion with the regiment weakens interest in it. The regimental system is, of necessity, constantly changing, and the rules of custom, so sacred to a Native, are being perpetually violated. Formerly the senior officers had, when Esuins, served with the fathers of the men they commanded. Now no such hereditary tie can exist. Formerly pay and pension were handsome. Now the cost of living has risen enormously, without a corresponding rise of pay or pension. Besides, there are so many articles of necessaries to be paid for by the recruit that he continues in debt for months, and sometimes even, owing to loans from the Native bankers, years. In these circumstances, the military career has ceased to be looked upon as lucrative or in any way desirable among the classes which used to furnish our best recruits. It was asserted that the Regular system had conclusively failed, and the Irregular system was in name substituted. The cause of the failure of the old system was, however, not that it was Regular, but that it was not Regular enough. The best officers were drawn off for civil and Staff employ, and the few who remained were not only insufficient for working the regular system, but came to look upon the regiment as a place where none were to be found save those who were lacking in interest or ability. Naturally, therefore, they were wanting in that zeal which alone could have enabled them to perform the double work imposed upon them. Moreover, centralization had been carried to such a pitch that commanding officers were deprived of all power, and consequently lost the respect of their men. With Oriental soldiers, above all others, personal influence and direct authority are essential, but that could be maintained when appeals to Army Head-Quarters on the slightest pretext were encouraged. The Colonel should have been looked upon as the fountain of all reward and punishment. He actually was treated by the authorities, and therefore viewed by his men, as a mere cipher, who could not even promote a Sepoy to be a Sepoy out of his turn. Out of the regular system, but insufficient officering, the weeding out the best men for Staff and civil employments, and exaggerated centralization caused the collapse of the Bengal army. As to the irregular system, which has normally been introduced, it is charged with being a sham, and does not—cannot—resemble the old irregular system, which in the past have had such good results. Formerly there were but three combatant officers and a surgeon to each irregular regiment. These were ever selected for their special fitness, and generally full of the zeal and ambition of youth. They were given, moreover, full power, were little influenced with by the authorities, and adopted uniform, drill, arms, and discipline suited to the duties of their men. They were, in short, despots, and all that was required of them was success. A special feature in the system was that the Native officers were necessarily intrusted with the execution of details, and they were generally men of good family, and had, in many cases, raised the men by their influence. Hence their authority was great, their superiority in social *status* acknowledged. Under this system the European officers performed the duties of field officers. They led in battle and superintended in quarters, but abstained from exercising executive functions. Now there are too many European officers for mere supervision, too few for well qualified to judge we demur to this assertion. He truly says that the only tie which binds our Native Army to us is one of self-interest, but surely it is possible to make it the interest of the Sepoys to be loyal to us by other means than fear of the European troops. It does not seem impossible so to treat them as to make them see that in the permanence of our rule lies their greatest advantage. Indeed, on many occasions Native soldiers have, under the strongest temptation, proved true to us when no immediate punishment of treachery was to be apprehended; and why? Partly because they knew that ultimately the resources of England would be too much for them, but chiefly because of the personal ascendancy of their leaders. In some cases these leaders were stern men, making little to conciliate their inferiors; but they were strong and just, had secured the respect of those under their command, and had accustomed them to absolute, unquestioning obedience. Take, for example, Nicholson. 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* "Shadows of Coming Events: or, the Eastern Menace." By Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Cory, Bengal Staff Corps. Henry S. King and Co., London. 1876.

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